

relief of Peter Y
ing the adjourn
the District of
relief of Jonat
relief of Tame
relief of Joel
rging a judg
res of Elijah W
te an addition
the public
Augustine, in the
relief of Joseph
the relief of Sam

ing the act of
entitled "An
sapeake and C
"An act of
turning the sum
relief of Thama
izing the public
of Congress, to
Lycum.
ing an inventor
ident's House

ments.
SALE.
of trust from Sam
1st July, 1818,
blic auction, lot
of No. "four," in
ether with the
isting of three B
of two stories e
aturday, the 2d
lower bridge at
the property.
CATTENDE
-3t

YMN BOO
Sacred Songs,
SE OF
ERS.
of Norfolk, Virg
publish a Book
h as possible, to
nts of Seamen,
ly needed where
the benefit of
class of men, and
at sea." It is by
will be well rece
om it is primarily
el interested for
men. No pains will
ble. It is neces
of subscribers to
ore it can be pu
ill be devoted to
ing Seamen, all
at important wor
vo hundred and
paper and with a
ngle copy, in a
call 624 cents.
subscribers, and
ve a copy, bou

ERICAN
TO EDITION OF
ommentary
RD has the happ
merous patrons.
First Volume of
Family B
is presented to
high opinion of
nted on a beau
d on paper of a
to have compar
an, from which
an copy the de
has read all the
ed by the stere
icest attention g
er, does not
most correct
a. Subscrib
soon as oppo
hold subscrip
ibers' names, a
de of convey
at binding the
is in press, a
ed at the term
\$5 per vol. in b
ers are ready
hemselves of a
ers, as a fifth
for as many sub

YOUNG,
r, F Str
those elegant
that were exhib
assortment of
RES, which will
and made up in

NG,
SCRIPTION,
ATED
IAN OFFIC

RELIGION

SCIENCE

The Columbian Star.

Vol. IV.]

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1825.

[No. 15.]

The Columbian Star.

Published every Saturday,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE BAPTIST GEN-
ERAL CONVENTION,
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE,
NORTH E STREET,
WASHINGTON CITY.

JAMES D. KNOWLES, EDITOR.

Three dollars per annum.—Any
person obtaining five responsible subscrip-
tions, shall be entitled to the Star gratis, during
the year. If he will himself become respon-
sible for the payment, he shall receive the
Star gratis, so long as he retains five sub-
scribers on his list.

Communications intended for publication in
the Columbian Star, should be addressed to
the Editor: Letters on business, to JOHN S.
BROWN, the Publisher.

Advertisements, by the square, 20 cents; for
exceeding insertion, 25 cents.

Biography.

For the Columbian Star.

PHILIP, THE DEACON AND EVANGELIST.

It is supposed, that Philip was a native of
Samaria. He was one of the
disciples, and the colleague of Ste-
phen in the office of deacon, which was
created for the convenience of the poor, and
the assistance of the Apostles in some in-
termediate services and ministrations. This cir-
cumstance shows him to have been a per-
son of great esteem and reputation in the
church, endowed with miraculous powers,
and of wisdom, and of the Holy Ghost;
and the qualifications required by
the Apostles in those who were to receive
the discharge of his ministry, for
some months after his election, till the
word being scattered, he was obliged to
leave his station.

After Stephen was sacrificed to the fury
of his enemies, the Jews extended their
hatred and revenge to the whole church.
They were apparently determined to ex-
tinguish the Christian religion. The Apostles
were remaining privately at Jerusalem, that
they might the better superintend the af-
fairs of the church, the disciples were dis-
persed up and down the neighbouring coun-
tries, publishing the glad tidings of the Gos-
pel, and declaring its nature and design in
all places whither they went. Hence this
dispersion of their society, which their per-
secutors intended as their ruin, proved an
actual means of enlarging the bounds of
Christianity. Among these wanderers was
Philip, so styled, not from his having
been a Gospel history, but from his
journey towards Samaria, and came to a city
of that province, supposed to have been
metropolis, the royal abode of the for-
mer kings of Israel. The Apostles at their
dismission were charged "not to go in the
name of the Gentiles, nor to enter into any
of the Samaritans." But when Chris-
tianity had broken down the wall of
division, peace as well to them that were
Jews, as to them that were heathen. Philip
freely preached the Gospel to the
Samaritans, who were particularly
opposed to the Jews, and confirmed his doc-
trine by many miracles. The people,
who beheld him healing all kinds of
diseases, and casting out demons with pow-
er, and not resist these arguments for the
Christianity, and they accordingly
received the word with gladness. The
Gospel had been carried away by the
disciples of Simon Magus. Imposture,
however, could not bear the near approach
of truth, but vanished before it, as dark-
ness before the presence of the sun. The peo-
ple, therefore, sensible of their error, nu-
merously attended the discourses of Philip,
and themselves his converts, and
baptism introduced into the Gospel
by Simon himself was also baptized,
according to Eusebius, his followers in
the same manner imitated the example of their
leader, by creeping in among the Christian
church, and they might the more effectually
spread their poison.

Philip's success at Samaria
reached Jerusalem, and the Apostles
immediately despatched some of their
number to confirm the new converts
in the faith. Peter and John were sent
for this errand, who, upon their arrival,
found them and laid their hands upon
them; and the miraculous gift of the Holy
Ghost immediately succeeded. This is an
instance of the Apostolic power; Philip
converted and baptized the Samaritans,
being only a deacon, could not confer
the Holy Ghost, this being a faculty grant-
ed only to the Apostles.

Philip had no intimations left upon record
after he returned with the Apostles
to Jerusalem, or continued at Samaria, and
the parts adjacent. But wherever he
went, from God, to go and instruct a stranger
in the faith. He had no sooner received his
mission, than he "arose and went." As he
was on his journey, he espied coming towards
him a man of Ethiopia, a eunuch of great
rank, who had the charge of all her
treasures, and had come to Jerusalem to
worship. This man having performed his
duties at the temple, was now on his re-

turn to his own country. By a voice from
heaven, or some immediate inspiration, Phi-
lip was directed to "go near the chariot."
Finding the eunuch employed in reading
a portion of the prophet Isaiah relating to
the Messiah, he took occasion to instruct
him in the Christian doctrine. The Ethio-
pian having professed his faith in the Son
of God, when they had come to a convenient
place they both went down into the water,
where Philip baptized him.

Dr Cave has the following notice of this
Ethiopian convert. "Being returned into his
country, he preached and propagated the
Christian faith; in which respect Hierom
styles him the Apostle of the Ethiopians;
and the ancients generally make that pre-
diction of David fulfilled in him, 'Ethiopia
shall stretch out her hands unto God;' and
hence the Ethiopians are wont to glory, that
by means of this eunuch they received bap-
tism almost the first of any Christians in
the world. The traditions of the country
tell us that the eunuch, being returned
home, first converted his mistress, Candace,
to the Christian faith, and afterwards by
her leave propagated it throughout Ethio-
pia, till meeting with Matthew the Apostle,
by their joint endeavours they expelled idola-
try out of all those parts. Which done,
he crossed the Red Sea, and preached the
Christian religion in Arabia, Persia, India,
and many others of those eastern nations,
till at length, in the island of Taprobana,
since called Ceylon, he sealed his doctrine
with his blood."

Having accomplished the object of his
mission, "the Spirit of the Lord caught away
Philip, and he was found at Azotus," anciently
Ashdod, a city of the Philistines; and hav-
ing published the Gospel in that vicinity,
he at length arrived at Casarea, which, it
appears, was the place of his residence.
Here he now probably retired, and spent
the remainder of his life; for at this place,
many years after, we find Paul and his
company, coming from Ptolemais, in their
journey to Jerusalem, "entering the house of
Philip the Evangelist, which was one of the
seven, and abiding with him; and the same
man had four daughters, virgins, which did
prophecy."

How long Philip lived after his return to
Casarea, and whether he made any more
excursions for the propagation of the faith,
is not certainly known. Some writers con-
founding him with Philip the Apostle,
suppose he suffered martyrdom, and was buried
together with his daughters. It is probable
that he died peaceably at Casarea. His
house and the apartments of his virgin
daughters were yet to be seen in the time
of Hierom, and were visited and admired
by the noble and religious Roman lady
Paula, in her journey to the Holy Land.

Religious Selections.

INFLUENCE OF MINISTERS.

Extracts from a Sermon preached at the
Sixth Anniversary of the Auxiliary Edu-
cation Society of the Young Men, in Bos-
ton; February 6th, 1825. By Rev. Leon-
ard Bacon.

I know there are patriots—calculators on
national happiness, in whose estimates vir-
tue, intelligence, and public sentiment, are
valued as nothing—pure economists, who
measure the growth of a country simply by
the numerical increase of its population,
who regard the progress of intellect only as
it promotes the invention of labour-saving
machines, and whose sole standard of a peo-
ple's character is found in the extent of its
manufactures, and the productiveness of its
commerce. But with such men I hold no
argument. I speak to those who believe that
men are weighed, not counted; who know
that the highest happiness of a people depends
on their virtuous habits, their intellectual
character, their noble and honourable sen-
timents; and who need only to be remind-
ed of what it is which Christian ministers
are doing in our land, for the improvement
of public virtue and general morality, for
the advancement of public intelligence, for
the elevation of public sentiment, and the
growth of all those finer and nobler feelings
which can give dignity or strength to na-
tional character.

What is it, then, which ministers of the
Gospel are doing for these objects? Look
at them in their official character, as teach-
ers of Christianity, and tell me. Go through
our cities, and see the ministers of Jesus
there, who array themselves like champions
against all immorality of practice and im-
purity of sentiment, who devote themselves
to the work, and wear their lives out in the
warfare, perishing, it may be, in the very
dawn of their usefulness; and tell me, do
not the people who attend the Sabbath mi-
nistrations of these preachers, become
more intellectual in their habits, more
virtuous in their deportment, more ele-
vated in their feelings? Or pass through
our towns and villages, and see the thou-
sand pastors, who are guiding their flocks
on the mountains and plains; the thousand
preachers of salvation, who are imparting
to their hearers not only lessons in morality,
but the principles of the profoundest and
most intellectual of sciences; and this in the
form of lectures on a book which embodies
the most wonderful history, and the sublim-
est poetry, the most pathetic narrative, and
the most powerful eloquence that the world
has ever seen; and then tell me if these
men are not elevating the moral and intel-
lectual character of our nation. Or look
over a town where there is a minister, and a
Sabbath and a church-going bell; and when
you have compared it with the town where

there is no minister, no sanctuary, and
where the smiles of the Sabbath are disre-
garded, tell me which is the happiest com-
munity. Or follow the Missionary as he
passes through the wilderness from one
rude settlement to another—O could you
follow him, and see, as I have seen, the
thinly scattered population gathering at his
summons; could you hear, as I have heard,
the voice of Christian worship ascending to
God from the recesses of the eternal forest;
could you see, as I have seen, the eyes of
his hearers kindling as they listened to his
words, and thought on the Sabbath, and the
sanctuaries of their own New-England;
could you see him distributing his Bibles
and tracts, and organizing, in that rising
community, the churches that are to estab-
lish there, and to perpetuate the institu-
tions of religion; you would be able in some
measure, to estimate the influence which
such men are exerting, on our national
character, and our national happiness.

Be it not forgotten in this estimate, that
the influence and labours of the minister
are not confined to the Sabbath, or to the
house of God. He does indeed inculcate
on his hearers the high and stern morality
of the Gospel; and he enlarges and ele-
vates their minds by teaching them its mo-
mentous truths; but this is not all. He is
pastor as well as teacher; and his official
duties carry him, from time to time, into
every family in his flock. Here you see
him, to-day, in the cottage of the poor,
and there, to-morrow, in the mansion of
the rich,—a man of intelligence, and distinguish-
ed by the official sanctity of his character,
mingling with all classes of his people, and
accommodating himself to all; for the im-
provement of all. And does he accomplish
nothing for their improvement? Is he do-
ing nothing to bring them under salutary
moral restraints,—nothing to raise them in
the scale of thinking beings,—nothing to
soften the asperities or to enoble the in-
firmity of human character? He goes
round among his people, and they all love
him because he is their minister. Observe
the influence of his intercourse with them.
See how kind are the affections which ga-
ther around him; how cordial the welcome
with which they greet him wherever he
comes; how interesting, and often how
touching, the occasions on which he appears
before them. There is not a chamber of
sickness, but he is there; not a couch of
open grave, but he stands "by it," with the
mourners, to tell them of "the resurrection
and the life." You know how many affec-
tionate thoughts, how many kind emotions,
are called up by that simple appellation,
our minister.

But when you have estimated the influ-
ence which ministers are exerting directly,
in their official character, you have taken
into account only a part of what they are
doing for our country. You must look also
at the efforts which they make, as members
of society for the benefit of their fellow ci-
tizens. It is true, you will not find them
projecting or executing schemes that shall
immediately open to our republic new
sources of wealth;—and there is reason for
this. Their professional pursuits bring them
into contact, mainly, with the intellec-
tual and moral wants of the community;
and their professional habits teach them to
regard its intellectual and moral improve-
ment as mainly important. In the same
way the interest of the cause to which they
are devoted compel them to direct their
efforts towards the attainment of this object.
For while they know that Christianity is
adapted to man in every condition, from
the highest point of intellectual elevation,
to the lowest depth of ignorance; they are
equally well assured, that the farther a na-
tion advances in intelligence, the more
completely may it be brought under the
dominion of the Gospel. Thus the Chris-
tian ministry furnishes, and spreads over
our land, an order of men, whose habits and
pursuits, and interests, all lead them to
make every effort for the advancement of
public intelligence, and thus for the pro-
gress of that refinement, and that noble-
ness of character, which we deem its ne-
cessary attendants. Will any man say that
this is speculation? Then look abroad, and
tell me who in this land are, and are ex-
pected to be, the foremost in contriving,
and the most indefatigable in prosecuting,
all schemes of public improvement. Go,
number our schools, and academies, and
colleges; and tell me on whom do these
grand instruments of national happiness and
power chiefly depend for their efficiency,
not to say, for their very organization. Why
is it that in all these United States, you can
hardly find a flourishing seminary of learn-
ing, which is not more or less under the in-
fluence of ministers of religion? How are
such facts to be explained, except by the
supposition that he who has instituted the
sacred office as the means by which he will
save the souls of men, has also mercifully
designed that it shall be a palladium of
prosperity to the nation that preserves it in
its original form and brightness, as it was
sent down from heaven?

Some of you have stood by the open
grave in which a venerable minister of the
Gospel had lain down to sleep till the morn-
ing of the resurrection. It was surrounded
perhaps, by the grassy mounds where he
himself had deposited, with funeral rights,
a whole generation of his flock. The men
and women, who passed by that open grave
wept as they looked in on the coffin that
contained the venerable form with which
were associated all their earliest recollec-
tions of religion. His voice had re-
called them from their youthful wander-
ings, it had warned them in tempta-
tion, it had spoken comfort in affliction.

And now, when they remembered that
they should see his face no more, they
wept like children that weep over the grave
of their father. And the stranger that was
there could see in their tears, and in their
looks of deep and silent grief, what an influ-
ence the old man had gathered around him,
and what a power he had been exerting to
make that people happy.

Have we not seen a minister of the gos-
pel standing in the midst of a populous city
as if he were its guardian angel? Sabbath
after Sabbath, thousands listened to his in-
structions. While he spake, the Spirit
came down upon them, and their hearts
were softened, melted, subdued. The in-
fidel scoffed at his efforts, and the profligate
was indignant; but the infidel was put to
silence, and the profligate was confounded;
and in spite of them, public sentiment was
purified, and the standard of public morals
was raised, and a new aspect was given to
the affairs of that city. And when he died
—when his spirit had struggled and burn-
ed, till it escaped from its prison of mortality,
then, when the long procession followed
his coffin to the tomb, it was seen in their
sad and solemn countenances, that their
hearts were borne down by the weight of
some mighty affliction; and while they
spoke of the sundering of ties which bound
him to their hearts, it was the highest eulogy
of his grief that his death was a public
calamity. Say you that the picture is
overdrawn?—You have heard of a Larned,
smitten by the breath of pestilence. You
have heard of a Whippley, cut down in the
bright morning of his hopes. You have
seen a Huntington. Is the picture over-
drawn? Take then another illustration.
It shall be actual, and still more specific.

A young minister of the gospel once said
to an intimate friend, "My brother, you
and I are little men, but before we die, our
influence must be felt on the other side of
the world." Not many years after, a ship,
returning from a distant quarter of the
globe, paused on her passage across the
deep. There stood on her deck a man of
God, who wept over the dead body of his
friend. He prayed and the sailors wept
with him. And they consigned that body
to the ocean. It was the body of the man,
who, in the ardour of youthful benevolence,
had aspired to extend his influence through
the world. He died in youth; but he had
redeemed his pledge; and at this hour, his
influence is felt in Asia, in Africa, in the
native country. This man was Samuel
John Mills; and all who know his history
will say, that I have exaggerated neither
the grandeur of his aspirations, nor the re-
sult of his efforts. He traversed our land,
like a ministering spirit, silently and yet ef-
fectually, from the hill country of the Pil-
grims to the valley of the Missouri. He
wandered on his errands of benevolence
from village to village, and from city to city,
pleading now with the patriot, for a country
growing up to an immensity of power, and
now with the Christian, for a world lying
in wickedness. He explored in person the
desolations of the west, and in person he
stirred up to enterprise and effort the
churches of the east. He lived for India and
Owhyhee, and died in the service of Africa.
He went to heaven in his youth;
but his works do follow him, like a long
train of glory that still widens and bright-
ens, and will widen and brighten forever.
Who can measure the influence of one such
minister of the gospel?

I have led you to consider the social and
civil influence of a well instructed Chris-
tian Ministry. The nature of this influence,
as it affects the standard of public morals,
the progress of public intelligence, and the
elevation of public sentiment, I have at-
tempted to illustrate by referring you not
only to the official character which minis-
ters sustain, but also to the institutions of
public utility which they patronize, and to
the spirit of universal benevolence which
they are labouring to create and cherish.
The degree of this influence I have sought
to impress on your minds, by leading you
away from abstract and general propositions,
to palpable and specific illustrations. A few
words more, and my argument is brought to
a conclusion.

You love your country. You exult in the
anticipation of its ever growing prosperity
and its enduring renown. Cherish the sen-
timent if you will. It is a high and manly
feeling.—Would that I had the inspira-
tion of a prophet, and might bring before
you the scenes that are coming. Look far
away to the south, and far, far to the west,
and you may see an empire rising into be-
ing, to which the shores and cities of New-
England will be only as the hem of the
garment. Every day the growing tide of
population rolls farther and farther,—the
wilderness falls and vanishes before it,—
and rich plantations, and smiling villages,
and crowded cities, come out upon our vi-
sion like the stars at evening. Look forth,
and as your mind kindles with a thought of
what a country your children will inhabit,
—tell me, where are the Larneds, and the
Whippleys, and the Huntingtons, who are
to guard the yet uncreated cities of the south
and west, from pollution, and ignorance, and
degradation?—Where are the pastors, who
are to impart instruction and all the dignity
of manhood, to the millions, that will soon
swarm on all those fertile plains and sunny
mountains? Where are the Millses, who
shall seek out all the dark corners of a coun-
try so immense, and who shall call forth
and organize all the benevolence of so wide
a community? Where?—We are seeking
to raise them up.—And tell me, will you not
respect an enterprise which aims at an ob-
ject like this? Will you not bid it God-
speed? Will you not come up to aid it with
your most devoted co-operation?

And now, when they remembered that
they should see his face no more, they
wept like children that weep over the grave
of their father. And the stranger that was
there could see in their tears, and in their
looks of deep and silent grief, what an influ-
ence the old man had gathered around him,
and what a power he had been exerting to
make that people happy.

Have we not seen a minister of the gos-
pel standing in the midst of a populous city
as if he were its guardian angel? Sabbath
after Sabbath, thousands listened to his in-
structions. While he spake, the Spirit
came down upon them, and their hearts
were softened, melted, subdued. The in-
fidel scoffed at his efforts, and the profligate
was indignant; but the infidel was put to
silence, and the profligate was confounded;
and in spite of them, public sentiment was
purified, and the standard of public morals
was raised, and a new aspect was given to
the affairs of that city. And when he died
—when his spirit had struggled and burn-
ed, till it escaped from its prison of mortality,
then, when the long procession followed
his coffin to the tomb, it was seen in their
sad and solemn countenances, that their
hearts were borne down by the weight of
some mighty affliction; and while they
spoke of the sundering of ties which bound
him to their hearts, it was the highest eulogy
of his grief that his death was a public
calamity. Say you that the picture is
overdrawn?—You have heard of a Larned,
smitten by the breath of pestilence. You
have heard of a Whippley, cut down in the
bright morning of his hopes. You have
seen a Huntington. Is the picture over-
drawn? Take then another illustration.
It shall be actual, and still more specific.

A young minister of the gospel once said
to an intimate friend, "My brother, you
and I are little men, but before we die, our
influence must be felt on the other side of
the world." Not many years after, a ship,
returning from a distant quarter of the
globe, paused on her passage across the
deep. There stood on her deck a man of
God, who wept over the dead body of his
friend. He prayed and the sailors wept
with him. And they consigned that body
to the ocean. It was the body of the man,
who, in the ardour of youthful benevolence,
had aspired to extend his influence through
the world. He died in youth; but he had
redeemed his pledge; and at this hour, his
influence is felt in Asia, in Africa, in the
native country. This man was Samuel
John Mills; and all who know his history
will say, that I have exaggerated neither
the grandeur of his aspirations, nor the re-
sult of his efforts. He traversed our land,
like a ministering spirit, silently and yet ef-
fectually, from the hill country of the Pil-
grims to the valley of the Missouri. He
wandered on his errands of benevolence
from village to village, and from city to city,
pleading now with the patriot, for a country
growing up to an immensity of power, and
now with the Christian, for a world lying
in wickedness. He explored in person the
desolations of the west, and in person he
stirred up to enterprise and effort the
churches of the east. He lived for India and
Owhyhee, and died in the service of Africa.
He went to heaven in his youth;
but his works do follow him, like a long
train of glory that still widens and bright-
ens, and will widen and brighten forever.
Who can measure the influence of one such
minister of the gospel?

I have led you to consider the social and
civil influence of a well instructed Chris-
tian Ministry. The nature of this influence,
as it affects the standard of public morals,
the progress of public intelligence, and the
elevation of public sentiment, I have at-
tempted to illustrate by referring you not
only to the official character which minis-
ters sustain, but also to the institutions of
public utility which they patronize, and to
the spirit of universal benevolence which
they are labouring to create and cherish.
The degree of this influence I have sought
to impress on your minds, by leading you
away from abstract and general propositions,
to palpable and specific illustrations. A few
words more, and my argument is brought to
a conclusion.

You love your country. You exult in the
anticipation of its ever growing prosperity
and its enduring renown. Cherish the sen-
timent if you will. It is a high and manly
feeling.—Would that I had the inspira-
tion of a prophet, and might bring before
you the scenes that are coming. Look far
away to the south, and far, far to the west,
and you may see an empire rising into be-
ing, to which the shores and cities of New-
England will be only as the hem of the
garment. Every day the growing tide of
population rolls farther and farther,—the
wilderness falls and vanishes before it,—
and rich plantations, and smiling villages,
and crowded cities, come out upon our vi-
sion like the stars at evening. Look forth,
and as your mind kindles with a thought of
what a country your children will inhabit,
—tell me, where are the Larneds, and the
Whippleys, and the Huntingtons, who are
to guard the yet uncreated cities of the south
and west, from pollution, and ignorance, and
degradation?—Where are the pastors, who
are to impart instruction and all the dignity
of manhood, to the millions, that will soon
swarm on all those fertile plains and sunny
mountains? Where are the Millses, who
shall seek out all the dark corners of a coun-
try so immense, and who shall call forth
and organize all the benevolence of so wide
a community? Where?—We are seeking
to raise them up.—And tell me, will you not
respect an enterprise which aims at an ob-
ject like this? Will you not bid it God-
speed? Will you not come up to aid it with
your most devoted co-operation?

And now, when they remembered that
they should see his face no more, they
wept like children that weep over the grave
of their father. And the stranger that was
there could see in their tears, and in their
looks of deep and silent grief, what an influ-
ence the old man had gathered around him,
and what a power he had been exerting to
make that people happy.

Literary.

From the New-York Observer.

Horne's Introduction to the Bible.—Mr.
E. Littell, of Philadelphia, and Wilder and
Campbell, of this city, have in press and
will soon publish, "An Introduction to the
Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy
Scriptures," by Thomas Hartwell Horne,
M. A. from the latest London edition." It
will be comprised in four volumes, and al-
though illustrated with numerous maps and
fac-similes of Biblical manuscript, will be
put to subscribers at the moderate sum of
twelve dollars.—We have not had an op-
portunity of examining the work ourselves,
but we perceive that the best English
critics speak of it in terms of unqualified
commendation. The Eclectic Review says,
"It is the very best introduction to the
critical study of the Holy Scriptures in the
whole compass of English literature;" and
the Christian Observer remarks, "It is the
most important theological publication of
its kind which has appeared in England or
any other country for some years. No well
assorted theological library can be long
without it; and even those students in divi-
nity whose pecuniary resources are too limited
to admit of wanton expenditures,
would do well, even on the score of econo-
my, to include these volumes in their libra-
ry." Four editions of the work have al-
ready been published in England, the first
in 1818—the second in 1821—the third in
1822, and the fourth in 1823. The follow-
ing is an epitome of its contents.

Vol. I. contains a Critical Inquiry into
the Genuineness, Authenticity, Uncorrupted
Preservation, and Inspiration of the Holy
Scriptures.

Vol. II. In two parts, treats, first, on Sa-
cred Criticism; including an Historical and
Critical Account of the Original Languages
of Scripture, and of the Cognate or kindred
Dialects; an Account (with numerous Fac-
similes) of the principal Manuscripts of the
Old and New Testament, &c. &c. In this
part of the work, the History of the
Authorized English Version of the Bible is
particularly considered. The various Read-
ings, the Quotations from the Old Testa-
ment in the New, the Poetry of the He-
brews and Harmonies of the Scriptures,
form a portion of this part.

Second Part.—Of the Interpretation of
certain the Sense or *Alfufur*, *Alfufur*, *Alfufur*,
Analogy of Languages, analogy of Scrip-
ture, Scholia and Glossaries; Subject-mat-
ter, Context, Scope, Historical Circumstan-
ces, and Christian Writers.

These discussions are followed by the
application of the preceding principles—
to the Historical Interpretation of the Sa-
cred Writings; the interpretation of the
Figurative Language of Scripture; the
Spiritual Interpretation of the Scriptures;
the interpretation of Prophecy, of Types,
of the Doctrinal and Moral parts of Scrip-
ture, of the Promises and Threatenings
therein contained; and the Inferential
and Practical Reading of the Sacred Writ-
ings.

Vol. III. contains an outline of the His-
torical and Physical Geography of the Holy
Land. The Political and Military Affairs
of the Jewish and other nations incidentally
mentioned in the Scriptures. Sacred An-
tiquities of the Jews. The Domestic An-
tiquities, or the Private Life, Manners, Cul-
tures, Amusements, &c. of the Jews and
other Nations incidentally mentioned in the
Scriptures.

Vol. IV. is appropriated to the Analysis
of Scripture.

From the Boston Recorder and Telegraph.

SCOTT'S LETTERS.

The name of Dr. Scott is dear to thousands,
for the instruction and consolation his writings
have afforded them in their journey heaven-
ward; and not a few can even regard him
as the instrument of leading them to a
knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus.
His Commentary on the Bible, and Force
of Truth are works of pre-eminent usefu-
lness—to say nothing of his essays and con-
troversial writings. A new volume from
his pen, consisting of *Letters and Papers*
never before published, together with occa-
sional observations by his son, Rev. John
Scott, has just issued from the press of Mr.
S. T. Armstrong, of this city. A large
number of the letters we have read; and
are coveting the return of a few more lei-
sure hours that we may finish the volume.
You may here find the same piety, the same
perpetual flow of instruction, which charac-
terize his other writings; mingled with a
great degree of affection, and often with
pleasant and good humour.

Yet the grand theme on which he
dwells, that in which he may be said to
be peculiarly at home, is *vital godliness*.
No cold forms merely, could answer his
turn. And while he earnestly sought to
cultivate this spirit in his own heart, he
could not forget the eternal interests of his
friends; many of whom were wandering far
from the fold of Jesus. With the earnest-
ness of one who knows he must give ac-
count, he beseeches them to secure the fa-
vour of heaven, while yet the offers of mer-
cy are extended. And at the same time,
his language breathes forth an air of kind-
ness and delicate regard to their feelings,
which may well afford an example to
others. These tender remonstrances were
conveyed in a way of correspondence; and
are some of them included among the *Let-
ters*. Nor does he seem to have plead in
vain. In more cases than one, his letters
were manifestly owned, and blessed to the
conversion of souls. The volume com-

Pirates Captured.—By the arrival of the schooner Cherub, Captain Thompson, of Baltimore, from Porto Rico, we learn that Captain Sloat, of the United States' sloop Grampus, drove ashore, on the west side of the island of Porto Rico, a pirate vessel, and succeeded in capturing

Creek Indians.—We
 says the Savannah
 Group has received
 that the excitement
 the Creek Indians,
 Treaty, has been
 complete reconciliation
 by Mr. Henry La
 the Governor
 was quiet and peacea
 left the nation. The
 tash, the son of the
 being stabbed
 is, without founda
 accounts, says the
 occur in the state
 Col. Lamar has be
 happiest effects. The
 and what are the be
 President in regard
 are learning to regar
 resentations of those
 for their own advantage
 and their happiness
 the territory acquir
 the Creek India
 (Georgia paper), is belie
 tive and valuable ev
 not any one cessio
 tant when the Chero
 in a fine and health
 trained, and when Ge
 of population, as
 ery, one of the gr

President of the U
 Hugh Montgom
 Geo. to be Agent
 of Indians, in the
 m, deceased.
 The difference
 existed between the
 with the inhabita
 Territory, have be
 termination by the
 m. By this arrang
 will be restore
 ury given to our
 their steps to thro
 ian to Mexico.—In t
 which arrived here
 mington, says a Norfo
 passengers, Mr
 Minister to the U
 t, the newly app
 nited States to M
 Secretary of Le
 and Tayloe, private S
 at; the Hon. Mr.
 of Representatives,
 ia, and L. Hall, con
 of the Constell
 dulus Station. Mr.
 Mr. Poinsett thus f
 mission. The frig
 in Woolsey, will o
 and suite to Alvarado,
 proceed to the West
 iber to Columbia.
 Cabello, to the Edit
 Daily Advertiser, m
 It is painful to m
 the lamented death
 Anderson, our Minis
 on, the 9th of Jan
 will proceed imm
 ates, and is on his w
 als in South Carol
 says the South Carol
 26th ult., that all the
 Saluda, are now f
 The navigation
 river, through th
 Santee and Congare
 Columbia canal fr
 in the Saluda canal fr
 river, and up the
 s and Lorick's canal
 open to the trade
 hoke distance of this
 20 miles by water, a
 by the nearest land
 als, and 28 locks, w
 27½ feet.

Roads.—Mr. Minn
 engineer, proposes
 an, to make road
 on ponded stone f
 for the purpose; th
 ther at the ends i
 each rail. He pro
 low, in order to ob
 in proportion to the
 per mile, on this pl
 dollars. At this r
 one million, seven h
 for a rail road for

Arctic Expedition.
 Arctic Expedition
 Franklin, comman
 astronomer, Dr. R
 naturalist, Lieuten
 Mr. Drummond,
 this city, says the
 last week, on the
 Canada. The whole
 Bear Lake, and
 Advoeent McKenzie
 polar sea in Jun
 they will westward
 they not there mee
 Blossom of 28 gr
 from England, to
 and waiting at Bel
 of the expedition
 It is intended on re
 er, that a party sh
 and explore the line
 Coppermine river.
 one expedition has
 n's Bay.

Medical Students.—It ap
 recent number of
 that, there are a
 Medical Institution
 less than 1890 M
 of Columbia.
 which Columbus w
 from the fleet, then
 has the following
 The wealth that I
 munked to pillar
 erence the wrong
 The Spanish nation
 over one day from
 only its ingratitude,
 muting."

of Royalty.—
 King of France is s
 on about 8400,000
 salary of the Pr
 of sixteen year
 of *Municipal*
 been published

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian.—We feel pleasure in saying that the Savannah Republican, that has received certain information from the Creek Indians, in consequence of the late Treaty, has been allayed, and a complete reconciliation effected by the exertions of Mr. Henry Lamar, who was deputed by the Governor for the purpose. The report of Cheely, the son of the Indian Chief Gen. being stabbed by one of the Indians, is without foundation. The accounts in the statement that the mission of Col. Lamar has been productive of the most beneficial effects. The Indians now understand what are the benevolent intentions of the President in relation to them;—and are learning to regard with distrust the representations of those whose first object is their own advantage;—and whose last is the ruin and happiness of Indians. The territory acquired by the late treaty with the Creek Indians, (says a late paper) is believed to be the most fertile and valuable ever obtained by any one nation. The time cannot be estimated when the Cherokee lands, situated in a healthy climate, will also be a fertile and healthy country, and when Georgia will become a more populous, as well as extent of territory, one of the great states of the Union. The President of the United States has appointed Hugh Montgomery, of Jackson, Miss., to be Agent for the Cherokee Indians, in the room of Joseph H. R. Montgomery, deceased. The differences which have existed between the Panis and other tribes, have been brought to an amicable termination by the agency of Major. By this arrangement, a friendly feeling will be restored in that quarter, and every given to our citizens who are engaged in their steps towards St. Fe. **Mexico.**—In the steam boat *Pomona*, which arrived yesterday from New Orleans, says a Norfolk paper of April 8th, a number of passengers, Mr. Obregon, the newly appointed Minister of the United States to Mexico; Mr. John Taylor, Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Taylor, private Secretary to Mr. Obregon; the Hon. Mr. Forsyth, of the Representatives, on his return to the United States; and Mr. L. Hall, commanding officer of the Constellation, and on the 10th inst. Mr. Obregon accompanied by Mr. Polson, thus far in compliment to the Constellation, will convey Mr. Polson to Alvarado, and from thence proceed to the West Indies. **to Columbia.**—A letter from the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser, dated March 9th, is sent to me to announce the lamented death of the amiable and estimable Mr. Anderson, our Minister's consort, at the 5th of January. Mr. Anderson will proceed immediately to the West, and is on his way before this. **South Carolina.**—We understand that the South Carolina State Gazette, which contains all the canals and locks of the State, are now finished and open to the navigation from Charleston to the Santee canal, through the Santee canal, and from Broad river, and the Santee canal from Broad to Santee, and up that river through the Santee canal to Cambridge, and to the trade of the country. The distance of this navigation is at least 200 miles by water, and more than 200 miles by land. It passes through 28 locks, which overcome a descent of 200 feet. **Mr. Minus Ward**, a practitioner in the Baltimore, proposes to make roads, by laying the stone placed in trenches for the purpose; the rails to be pinned at the ends by a mortice and wedge. He proposes to cast the rails, in order to obtain the greatest proportion to the weight. The toll on this plan, he estimates at 10 cents. At this rate it would cost \$100,000 to lay down a road from Philadelphia to New York. **Expedition.**—The officers of the Arctic Expedition, consisting of Franklin, commander, Lieutenant Richardson, surgeon, Lieutenant Bark, surveyor, and various others, passed last week on their way to York, and the whole party will start for Lake and in the spring of 1826, on the river, embark on the M'Kenzie's river, embark on the sea in July of the same year, and westward towards Icy Cape, where they will meet with Captain Ross, and the South Sea, and the expedition reaching that point, the party shall proceed eastward, and explore the line of coast between the Arctic and the Pacific, and the expedition has gone on by way of the Arctic. **It appears** by a statement of the Medical Institutions in the United States, that there are at present in the United States more than 1800 Medical Students. **In one of the** Medical Institutions in the United States, the following remarkable passage is recorded: "I have discovered, in the course of my medical studies, the wrong that I have suffered from the Spanish nation itself will, perhaps, be one day from the crimes that have been committed, and its envy are the result of the arrival of the Thompson, a States' school, on the south side, a pirate, capturing the

thick volumes octavo, price 21 shillings in boards, a new Biographical Dictionary of Musicians. It contains 5,000 Memoirs and Notices, and includes the lives of the most eminent living musicians.

Mariner's Meeting House.—On the 6th ult. a meeting was held at New Orleans, for the purpose of adopting measures for the erection of a Mariner's church. The meeting was well attended, and a considerable sum was subscribed; a committee was appointed to make further collections from the citizens.

Mild Winter.—As a striking evidence of the unusual mildness of the past winter, it is stated as a fact, that the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace, has not been closed the whole winter. The oldest inhabitants do not recollect a like circumstance.

Power of Gunpowder.—A few days ago, on the upper section of the James River canal, a mass of rocks weighing 544 tons, was fractured by one blast. The rock was 65 feet long, 10 feet broad, and 11 feet thick.

Extension of Knowledge.—Campbell, the poet, has written a letter to Mr. Brougham, recommending the establishment of a Metropolitan University, for teaching, examining, exercising, and rewarding with honours, in the liberal arts and sciences, the youth of both sexes in the middling ranks of life, between the ages of 15 and 20.

Ship Building.—It is stated in Poulson's Advertiser, that fourteen vessels are now building at the ship yards in Philadelphia, several of them of a large size.

There are now building at the ship yards, in New-York, says the Commercial Advertiser, forty-one vessels, exclusive of pilot boats and small craft. Thirteen are ships of the first class.

Ohio Canal Stock.—We understand, says the New-York Commercial Advertiser of the 6th inst., that the whole of the Ohio Canal Loan, of 400,000 dollars, was taken yesterday, by John Rathbone, jr. and Eleazar Lord, at 97 1/2 per cent. for five per cent. stock.



COLUMBIAN STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY,
SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1825.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

We have seen the first number of a monthly publication, issued in this city, under the direction of the American Colonization Society. Its purposes are indicated by its title. The first number contains much valuable information respecting the operations of the Society, and the condition of the Colony. The Editor, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, possesses the requisite talents, knowledge, and zeal. The price is two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

It gives us pleasure to observe the active zeal of our Eastern brethren, in relation to missions.—It has lately received a new impulse, from which the best results may be anticipated.—The last number of the Christian Watchman says:

On Monday evening, February 14, the male members of the Baptist Society in Cambridge formed themselves into a *Foreign Missionary Society*, and made choice of the following officers:
Rev. Bela Jacobs, *President*,
Dea. Levi Farwell, *Vice-President*,
Charles Everett, *Secretary*,
Dea. William Brown, *Treasurer*.
Collectors.—Ephraim Chamberlain, David Coolidge, William Hovey, John Coolidge, Nathan Russell.

This Society has collected about \$180, to aid the cause of Missions among the heathen. The females in the Baptist Society have always had a Missionary Society, the funds of which have been devoted to Domestic Missions. But it is expected that they will also do something for Foreign Missions.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Mr. William A. Hallock, Corresponding Secretary of this Society, has published a request, that the various Evangelical Tract Societies in the United States, will send delegates to meet the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society at New York, at the Consistory Room, corner of Nassau and Ann-street, near the house of the American Bible Society, on Tuesday, the 10th day of May next, at nine o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of proposing amendments in the Constitution which has been adopted, should any be thought necessary, and taking all measures which seem important, as preparatory to a public meeting on the following day, when it is expected the proceedings relative to the formation of the National Society will be submitted for the approbation of the Christian community.

There is, certainly, something in them, in which this Society has been organized, that needs explanation.—The following letter, from the Corresponding Secretary of the old American Tract Society, to the Editor of the Boston Recorder and Telegraph, is a sufficient warrant for this remark:

Dear Sir,—As no man, or body of men, has any authority to remove the American Tract Society to New-York, except the Society itself, or even to form a union between it, and the Society in New-York, and as the American Society has not yet done this, nor said that it will do, nor even been called to act on the subject, I would inquire whether the remarks in your last paper, and

also in the New-York papers, are not altogether premature.

Whether the American Society will remove, or form any coalition with the Society at New-York, remains for them to determine, when they shall come to consider, and act upon the subject. They may determine to continue as they are, and move on in the same course of successful operation, in which the Lord has heretofore so abundantly blessed them. Affectionately yours, &c.

J. EDWARDS,
Cor. Sec'y of Am. T. Society.

LATEST FROM BURMAH.

By the arrival of the brig *Bramin*, at New-York, from Calcutta, intelligence has been received from India, as late as the 20th of November. Mr. Warren Gould, supercargo of the *Bramin*, reports, that, off the Sand Heads, the *Bramin* passed the Company's squadron, under Commodore Hayes, bound to Rangoon, to co-operate with the land forces that left Calcutta some time previous.

The Calcutta papers contain official accounts of the subjection to the British arms of the sea-port towns of Tavoy and Mergui, and that the Maywoons, (Governors) and a few of the head men were prisoners of war. The Maywoon of Tavoy was taken in consequence of the treachery of the officer who commanded immediately under him. Mergui was afterwards taken by storm, in which the natives lost about 500 men. The Rajah remained till the British troops were actually in the town, and then withdrew with about 300 of his followers.

It was reported, that a revolution had occurred at Ava, headed by the King's brother-in-law and the Queen, who caused the King's head to be cut off in the palace—that on the same day, the young prince, heir of the empire, stormed the palace with his adherents, and put to death the brother-in-law and the Queen.

No letters, we believe, have been received from our brethren in Burmah. The unsettled state of the country, may render it impossible, for some time, for our Missionaries at Ava to forward letters to Rangoon; and it is not probable that information can be derived from them through any other channel.

The success which has hitherto attended the British arms against the Burman forces, and especially the revolutions at Ava, if the reports respecting them be correct, render it probable, that the country will be subjugated. In this event, a most extensive field for the free circulation of the Gospel among a sagacious and inquisitive people, will be providentially prepared. Mr. Judson, our indefatigable missionary, has already completed the translation of the New Testament into the Burman language. Means should be provided, in this country, and forwarded to Burmah as early as practicable, for defraying the expense of printing several thousand copies of this translation. All the circumstances connected with this very interesting mission conspire to render it a peculiar object of solicitude to Christians, and especially to American Baptists.

PENAL CODE OF LOUISIANA.

The last number (5th) of the London Westminster Review, says the National Gazette, contains an elaborate and able article on Mr. Livingston's Report on the Penal Code of Louisiana. The Reviewer appears to have been struck with admiration of the design and execution of the work, and finally expresses himself thus:—

"We cannot conclude this notice of Mr. Livingston's labours, without joining our feeble voice to that of the Legislative Assembly, for which he is preparing this code, and 'earnestly soliciting Mr. Livingston to prosecute his work' in the spirit of this report. In England the eyes of its most enlightened philosophers, of its best statesmen, and of its most devoted philanthropists, will be fixed upon him; and in his own country, his name must be had, 'in everlasting remembrance,' venerated and loved. He is one of those extraordinary individuals whom nature has gifted with the power, and whom circumstances have afforded the opportunity, of shedding true glory and conferring lasting happiness on his country: and of identifying his own name with its freest, and most noble, and most perfect institutions."

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

At the recent commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on one hundred and twelve gentlemen.

At the commencement of the Medical College in Baltimore on Monday last, 76 graduates received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

The Medical School, connected with the Columbian College, in this city, has been opened with encouraging prospects of success. The first class already amounts to twenty-one.

MERITED REBUKE.

The Charleston "Southern Intelligencer" contains the following paragraph:

Among the various accounts of the reception of General Lafayette in this city, I do not find mention made of the presence of any Aboriginal, Asiatic, or Ethiopian, and yet that some one fresh from the East, or the remote West, must have been among the guests at the dinner, there can be no doubt: for I find one of the toasts had expressed reference to the "Golds." I regret that it should have been published without the above explanation, as some of our friends at the North might otherwise suppose, that in this enlightened city polytheism had its votaries.

P. S.—I noticed Turks in the procession, but they believe in the Divine Unity. Much of this phraseology, alike offensive

to religious feeling and to true taste, is still retained.—It is quite time, that the notions, as well as the practices, of heathens, were banished from a Christian community.

LEGENDS.

The Lutherans of Germany are not free from the disposition, common among their Catholic neighbours, to believe in legends. The Quarterly Review says:

"A room is pointed out in the ruins of the Wartburg, anciently the residence of the Electors of Saxony, in which Luther completed his translation of the Bible, in spite of incessant interruption from the devil in the shape of a blue-bottle fly; and the ink which escaped from the inkstand of the great Reformer, when in a fit of passion he discharged it at this buzzing Beelzebub, is still pointed out by the devout, in all the confidence of strong faith."

[Communicated.]

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

At a meeting of the Delegates of the Sabbath School Union of the District of Columbia and its vicinity, held in this City, on Tuesday last, the following persons were elected as officers for the ensuing year:

Hon. James S. Morsell, *President*,
Rev. John N. Campbell, *Vice President*,
Joseph Thaw, *Vice President*,
William W. Billing, *Vice President*,
Mr. Baron Stow, *Secretary*,
George Gilliss, *Treasurer*.

Reports were read from the different schools in connexion with the Union, several of which were very interesting. The zeal for the promotion of these valuable institutions seems to be increasing, and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant, when the ignorant youth who are now growing up in vice, will on the Sabbath all be collected and instructed in the things that "pertain to life and godliness." Our streets now exhibit a sad and disgusting spectacle,—Children are permitted by their parents and guardians to profane the holy Sabbath—to blaspheme the name of God, and to pursue such paths as will most effectually ruin them in this world, and prove their eternal destruction in the world to come. Nay, parents and masters themselves encourage these vicious practices by their examples. They have no care for their own souls—much less for the souls of those committed to their charge. Nothing then remains but for Christians to employ their efforts in collecting together these out-cast children, to endeavor to arrest them in their descending course, and teach them the truths of religion. In a cause like this, let apathy be banished, and let every one who has a spark of philanthropy in his bosom resolve, that no labour shall be spared, till every child in this district shall possess a Bible, and be taught to read it. The writer of this article has within a few weeks conversed with children who reside within a few yards of our churches, and still nearer to the dwellings of professors of religion, who assured him that they did not know that there is such a being as God, or that man possesses a soul. Brethren, these things ought not to be so. Upon what principle can any Christian exculpate himself for the neglect of Sabbath Schools? Do the pastors of our churches feel sufficient interest in their promotion and success?

ORDINATION.

On Wednesday, March 30th, Rev. JOSEPH HOUGH was ordained to the Pastoral care of the Baptist church in Springfield, (Mass.) The introductory prayer was offered by the Rev. Asa Niles, of New Salem. Rev. Jonathan Goring, of Worcester, preached a very appropriate sermon from Acts viii. 30, 31. Rev. Alvin Bennett, of Wilbraham, made the consecrating prayer. Rev. Thos. Rand, of West Springfield, gave the charge. Rev. Thomas Barret, of West Springfield, presented the right hand of fellowship, and Rev. J. F. Bridges, of Enfield, prayed at the conclusion of the services.

For some time past, God has been favouring the church in Springfield, with a precious revival. Five young persons have been received as candidates for baptism, who will probably go forward soon, as they have waited for brother Hough to administer the ordinance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Essay on "Spring" is too commonplace, for insertion. No theme is more trite than this.—Every idea, which imagination could suggest, has been sung and said, a thousand times. It requires uncommon skill in combining old ideas, and a rare grace of manner, to enable a writer, at this day, to please and instruct his readers, by a descant on the beauties of Spring.

MARRIED.

On the 2d instant, by the Rev. Mr. McCormick, Mr. JOHN DAW, to Miss MARTHA KIDWELL, both of this City.

At the Grange, in Charles county, Md. on Tuesday, the 5th inst, by the Rev. Francis Neale, WILLIAM BRENT, Esq. of this City, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Edward Neale, Esq. late of that county, deceased.

In Philadelphia, on Monday evening, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, ROBERT J. WALKER, son of the late Judge Walker, of Pittsburgh, to MARY B. BACHE, daughter of Richard Bache, Esq. Postmaster of Philadelphia.

DIED.

On Tuesday last, in the 17th year of her age, HARRIET MATILDA LEWIS, daughter of Mr. Samuel Lewis, jr. of the Second Auditor's Office, Treasury Department.

On the 29th ult. in this City, Mrs. ANNE MIDDLETON, wife of Mr. Isaac S. Middleton, after a long and painful illness.

At Middletown, Connecticut, on the 5th of March, Rev. Enoch GREEN, of the Baptist church, aged 53.

At Marietta, (Ohio), on Tuesday, the 29th ult. the Hon. RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS, formerly Governor of Ohio, and late Post Master General of the United States.

On the same day, at Clarksburg, (Virginia,) the Hon. JOHN G. JACKSON, United States Judge for the western district of Virginia, and formerly a member of Congress from that State.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL,

Corner of F and 12th streets, Washington City.

MR. & MRS. BONFILS respectfully inform their patrons and the public, that they have removed their Seminary from New York to Washington, and have taken that very airy and pleasant situation, corner of F and 12th streets, formerly occupied by Dr. Lovell. All the Scientific and Ornamental branches, requisite to a solid and polite education will be taught, and every exertion will be made to render this institution worthy of the most enlightened patronage. Desirous that their School may afford every possible advantage, Mr. and Mrs. B. will devote every Friday evening, exclusively of the daily course of instruction, without any additional charge, to exercise their pupils in French conversation, and in the French and Italian Classics. By this plan, it will be readily perceived, that the day scholars are put in possession of some of the advantages of the Boarding Schools.

Mr. and Mrs. B. think proper to observe, that one of the chief objects of this institution, is to unite the French, Italian, and Spanish Languages, with a finished English education. The French, however, will be the only spoken language in the family and Mr. B. is determined that the Italian language shall be cultivated in his Academy, on the same plan as in the first Literary Institutions in Europe.

Terms.—Payable quarterly in advance; or, in six weeks after commencement.

English, including the common and higher branches of education, with the French Language, which is taught every day, per quarter, \$20
Italian, do. 10
Spanish, do. 10
Drawing, do. 10
Music, with the use of the Piano, do. 20
Dancing, do. 10
Board, do. 50
Fuel for the season, 2
Washing, per quarter, 6

Stationary at the Book Store prices; Tuition, 12 weeks to a quarter, and no allowance for absence; but a deduction will be made for vacation, which consists of four weeks, and commences on the first of August. No young Ladies will be received for a less term than six months or one year; and as the number of pupils is limited and select, it is requested that three months notice be given previous to any young Lady's leaving the School. Each pupil will come provided with the following articles: Bed, Bedding, Towels, Knife, Fork, a Silver Goblet, and a Table and Tea Spoon. It is requested that the clothes of the Young Ladies should be marked in full in Durable ink also, the names in full, to be engraved in the Goblet, Fork, Spoon, &c. &c. It being desirable that the studies of the School should be interrupted as little as possible, Mr. and Mrs. B. respectfully solicit that parents and friends will avail themselves of Saturday in each week, that day being set apart expressly for such purposes. From long experience in teaching, and acquaintance with the most approved systems of education and College discipline, Mr. and Mrs. B. hope to give perfect satisfaction to those who may honour them with their patronage.—The morals and manners of the young Ladies under their care will be an object of particular attention.

N. B.—For the information of those who are not acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. B. it is deemed proper to extract a few lines of a letter from a late member of Congress, to a distinguished character in this city: "My friend Mr. B. and his lady have for several years conducted, in New-York, one of the most respectable schools, to the entire satisfaction of their patrons. Mr. B. himself is a native of France, but was for a long time a resident in Italy, where he was liberally educated. In addition to his perfect knowledge of the French, Italian, English, Latin, &c. he possesses a mode of communicating his own knowledge to others, which renders his instructions quick, pleasing, and thorough. Mrs. B. a lady of great accomplishments, is a native of Massachusetts, in New-England, and possesses a happy faculty of instructing her pupils to understand the meaning of what she intends to impress upon the young minds. She is admirably calculated to preside over a School of the first grade. I can speak with confidence of the capabilities of both Mr. and Mrs. Bonfils; my two daughters have been under their instruction for a considerable time, and I do assure you it is with great reluctance that we are under the necessity of taking them from under their fostering and pains-taking care of their morals, and unremitting industry to do justice to all the young Ladies committed to their care. In short, a School superintended by Mr. and Mrs. B. would be an incalculable advantage to your city."

Mr. and Mrs. B. are permitted to refer to several distinguished characters, among whom are—

Hon. J. Barbour, Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart,
Gen. J. Mason, Rev. Dr. Milledoler,
Rev. Dr. Staughton, Rev. Dr. Power,
Rev. Mr. Matthews, G. S. Mumford, Esq.,
Judge Thurston, N. H. Carter, Esq.,
Dr. Sewall, R. C. Sands, Esq.

N. B.—It is desirable that application should be made as soon as possible, as Mr. and Mrs. B. contemplate opening their school on Monday, the 18th instant. Mr. and Mrs. B. may be seen, for the present, at Mr. Berryman's corner of E and 11th streets.

April 9

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the "Board of Managers of the General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States," will be held in Washington City, on Wednesday, the 27th instant.

April 9.

Sabbath School Union.

A MEETING of the Delegates of the Sabbath School Union of the District of Columbia and its vicinity, will be held at St. John's Church, in this City, on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

B. STOW, Secretary.

April 9.

Baptist General Tract Society.

THE Managers of the Baptist General Tract Society are requested to meet at the house of the Agent, on Monday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock.

April 9.

Poetry.

SONG.

Written by Cowper, at the request of Lady Austen.

When all within is peace,
How nature seems to smile!
Delights that never cease,
The live-long day beguile.
From morn to dewy eve,
With open hand she showers
Fresh blessings, to deceive
And soothe the silent hours.
It is content of heart
Gives nature power to please,
The mind that feels no smart,
Enlivens all it sees;
Can make a wintry sky
Seem bright as smiling May,
And Evening's closing eye
As peep of early day.
The vast majestic globe,
So beautifully array'd
In nature's various robe,
With wondrous skill display'd,
Is to the mourner's heart
A dreary wild at best;
It flutters to depart,
And longs to be at rest.

Miscellany.

From the Rev. Dr. Spring's Sermon.

Personal Piety forms the distinguished excellence of the female character. "Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain; but the woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised." The virtues to which we have alluded, are the glory of a woman, but piety constitutes the crown of her glory. I speak not of that piety which exists only in name, but of that which has its seat in the heart; which subdues the native alienation of the mind to God and holiness; which transforms and new creates the soul; and which concentrates its faculties, and concentrates them forever, upon the living God as its portion. Religion in woman, as well as in man, is not only "of the operation of God," but the result of reflection, comparison, and choice, and consists in a cheerful and happy renunciation of all the heart holds dear, for Jesus Christ, and of every opposing interest for his kingdom and glory. And this is her distinguished excellence. Let the fear of God and the love of Jesus Christ control her domestic virtues; let the humility, patience, faith, hope, charity and resignation of the gospel, become interwoven with her personal accomplishments, and her sweet and govern her conduct; and how lovely is such a woman! It has frequently been remarked, that "pious women are not only more numerous, but more pious than pious men." In a woman, piety is more apt to be uniform and persevering, amid multiplied obstacles, and accumulated discouragements. And if she possesses large measures of grace, her religion will be more ardent, than the religion of the other sex. Such was Hannah, Elizabeth, Mary, and Anna; and such have been a multitude of others, of whom the world was not worthy. If woman was first in transgression, she is most lovely in her penitence. If she was first in her infidelity, she is most faithful in her attachment—"last at his cross, and earliest at his grave." Hers is the piety which purifies the heart and overcomes the world. Hers is the piety which raises the eye and heart to God; which concentrates to him those ardent affections, that youth, that beauty, and that pride of life. Hers is the piety which urges to the unbending attachment of every truth, the assiduous cultivation of every grace, and the diligent and self-denying performance of every duty. Add to the excellence of such a woman, all the peculiar excellencies of her sex—all that native tenderness and kindness—all that cheerfulness and sweetness of disposition—all that untiring patience and submission to suffering—all that immutable love, in which she has a glorious superiority over the other sex; and as you contemplate her virtues, tell me, what empire has true excellence on the earth like the bosom of such a woman. Or if you will contemplate her character in a more advantageous light still, behold religion not only combined with all the peculiar excellencies of her sex, but gradually exterminating all her peculiar faults and foibles—subjugating her spirit of unworthy curiosity—eradicating her spirit of envy and detraction—softening her spirit of fretfulness and complaint—and elevating to things unseen her worldly mind; and how inestimable such a woman! How infinitely superior are her charms to all the fascinations of beauty, all the splendour of external accomplishments, and all the "dear joys of giddy dissipation!" How invaluable does such a woman appear, adorned and dignified, not only by all that earth can give, but decked in the robes of that piety and loveliness which earth can neither give nor take away.

From the Recorder and Telegraph.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Extract of a letter, from the Rev. William Richards, dated Lahaina (Island of Maui) Sept. 1824.

My grass hat stands on the bank of the sea, where the tide comes within a few feet of the door. My house faces directly towards China, and two or three little islands are all that is not Pacific, between me and Canton. The Island of Ranai obstructs my western view, lying at a distance of nine miles, and occupying about thirty degrees of my horizon. To the right and left of Ranai, I can see Pacific enough, for it often tosses its white foam so high that it is visible a distance of ten miles. From a south point, extending eastward, is Tahorawa, occupying a little less space in our horizon than Ranai. This island is about 25 miles distant. From a north west point, extending northward, is Morokai, the most distant part about 25 miles, and the nearest about 10 miles from Lahaina. Our whole eastern horizon is obscured by the mountains in our rear, which reach the clouds. When the air is clear, we have a full view of Mauna Kea and Mauna Roa, on Hawaii. When we see them, we only see their tops, for their sides are always lined with clouds. Thus it is with

all the islands I have mentioned. They are all volcanic piles, forming so many ladders to the skies. Never are the tops of these mountains to be seen with clouds above them, but always, if they are seen at all, they are seen above the clouds.

Here I will mention a phenomenon which I have often witnessed. I have often seen streaks of light, resembling the Aurora Borealis, but in the form of a bow, with one end resting on Ranai, and the other on Tahorawa. In one instance, I have seen the whole cluster of islands in sight from our door, connected by streaks of light, meeting in the zenith. At these times there are always cirro clouds flying at an immense height, while the nimbose rest on the mountain tops. The phenomenon is a very sublime and interesting one, though to the natives it is a most evil omen.

So much for the mountains and the clouds. Now the climate. Lahaina is probably the warmest place upon the islands. The thermometer now (Sept.) ranges between 74 deg. and 87 deg. The average for the month past has been 76 deg. at sunrise, 82 deg. at noon, 80 deg. at sunset, and usually at midnight about 74 deg. The barometer is almost stationary at Lahaina. It stands at 28.6 10 inches. It is only for the month past that I have had opportunity of observing the barometer, and during this period there has been very little change of weather. I know it is said that the barometer remains stationary at all places between the tropics. My observation as yet neither confirms nor contradicts this fact. At some future period I will tell you something more about it.

With respect to rain, wind, and clouds, there is no general remark that will apply to the different islands, or to the different places on the same island. I can say, however, that on the eastern parts of the islands, the trade winds generally prevail, blowing nearly from the east, or a little north of east. These winds however, are very irregular; sometimes blowing with great strength, and sometimes entirely dying away. On all that part of the island where the trade winds blow, there is more or less rain. On all the mountains it rains almost constantly. On the western shore of the islands the trade wind seldom blows; and except where it blows, there is little or no rain. There have been only four or five showers at Lahaina, during the fifteen months that I have been here. One of these showers produced an inundation. Usually, we have a sea breeze during the day, and it rarely is entirely calm during the night. In the channels between the islands, the wind is very irregular, sometimes blowing a gale, and sometimes calm, but always, if it blows at all, it blows from the eastward.

From the Connecticut Journal.

UNIVERSITY AT GOTTINGEN.

The celebrated University at Gottingen, at its very commencement, was better endowed and had a larger number of students, than Harvard or Yale at this day. It has now, besides private instructors, above 40 professors, who give more than a hundred courses of lectures each session, or semester. Its botanical garden, museum of natural history, anatomical establishment, observatory, &c. are the best in the world. Its library, which is arranged in philosophical order and at all times accessible on the most liberal terms, consists of 200,000 volumes, and did at one time, by the addition of the libraries of two suppressed universities, which were afterwards restored, amount to 400,000 volumes. It has generally about 1500 students, drawn thither by its splendid endowments, not only from its own vicinity, but from various parts of the world; and the literary ardour of the students is proportioned to their numbers and advantages—the most of them studying fourteen hours a day, with an enthusiasm unknown at any American college. And yet this University, eminent as it is, is not the growth of centuries, but was founded later by a hundred years than Harvard College.

AURORA BOREALIS.

New Theory.—Professor Hanstein considers the Aurora Borealis, as a luminous ring surrounding the magnetic pole, with a radius varying from 20 deg. to 40 deg., and at the height of 100 miles above the surface of the earth. It is formed, he thinks, by luminous columns shooting upward from the earth's surface, in a direction parallel to the inclination of the needle, and to the direction of the earth's magnetism: these columns render the atmosphere opaque while they pass through it, and only become luminous after they pass beyond it. From the outer or convex side of the ring, beams dart forth in a direction nearly perpendicular to the arch, and ascend towards the zenith; and if they are so long as to pass it towards the south, they collect in the south into a sort of corona or glory, which is situated in that point of the heavens to which the south pole of the needle points. Professor H. finds that the observations made respecting the northern Aurora are well explained by this hypothesis; and he has collected facts to show that a similar ring exists around the southern magnetic pole situated in New Holland, the northern being in North America. He infers farther, though the stock of observations is rather deficient, that similar luminous rings exist above the two extremities of the secondary magnetic axis in Siberia and in Terra del Fuego.

From the Boston Recorder and Telegraph.

DEAF AND DUMB.

By an Act of the Massachusetts Legislature at the last session, relative to this unfortunate class of citizens, provision is made, that on application to the Governor by the parent or guardian of any deaf and dumb person or persons, between the age of 14 and 25, who have been citizens of this Commonwealth more than two years previous to the passing of the Act, accompanied by a certificate of the Selectmen of the town where such parent or guardian resides, that, in addition to his own necessary expenses, he is unable to defray the expense of board and instruction for such deaf and dumb person or persons at the Hartford Asylum, the same shall be paid from the treasury of this Commonwealth. An appropriation of \$6000 annually, was made by the Legislature for this purpose; but no deaf and dumb person can receive such aid during a period of more than four years; and those who have already re-

mained four years at the Asylum, are not entitled to the benefit of the appropriation. By a stipulation on the part of the Asylum, the deaf and dumb from this Commonwealth are to be received for \$115 per annum each. Board, washing, lodging and stationary for the school-rooms included.

From a London Paper.

FEMALE PROTECTION SOCIETY.

Mrs. Fry, and some other ladies, have formed a society to afford temporary relief to females of good character, who may be destitute of employment. It more especially offers protection to young women in the following situation of life, who are capable of maintaining themselves, if employed:—shop women, teachers in schools, housekeepers, ladies maids, and servants generally, of unimpeachable character, if out of place. When it is considered, that the first step in the career of the unfortunate females who frequent our streets, is often caused by the want of employment and its consequent pecuniary distress, the value of such an institution must be obvious, to every humane and Christian mind.

THE BIBLE.

There is in the "Philadelphia Library," a Bible in the Latin tongue, elegantly written on Vellum, in the year one thousand and sixteen! This remarkable specimen of penmanship, which appears as if it had been the labour of a long life, was presented to the Library, in 1767, by Dr. George Vaux.

ASTRONOMICAL FACT.

The seventh visible star of the constellation, *Pleiades*, has been of late found to be a periodical and revolving star, which accounts for the constellation being described by some writers as composed of only six, and by some as composed of seven stars, to which Ovid alludes—
"Septem quæ dici, sex tamen esse solent."

From the Annual Report of the New-Brunswick (N.J.) Tract Society.

"It is my custom," said a certain Minister, "to lend a tract to each of the children and grown persons who attend morning service. Among these children was one about nine and another ten years of age, whose parents were unknown to me. The mother was an industrious woman, but quite ignorant of the truth. The father seldom came home sober. The parents frequently read the tracts thus lent to their children, and after some weeks began to think I knew the particulars of their lives. At last the mother said one day, 'how is it, John, that Mr. K— picks out such tracts for you?' 'Why, mother,' said the son, 'he never picks them out for any one, but just gives them out as fast as he can.' This made the matter still more inexplicable to them. After a while the son prevailed upon the mother to come one evening to lecture—she came a second time and the Lord was pleased to send the holy word home to her soul. She began to pray, and now for twelve months has been a truly zealous follower of Christ. Meanwhile the husband began to read the tracts, and although angry at finding them in his way, yet he could not help reading them. One day he heard his son saying his prayers, and his attention was arrested by his younger son: 'John, pray for father.' 'Well, what do you say?' inquired the father; John answered, 'I do not know what to say: Mr. K— says we must pray for our parents; so I say, O Lord, do not let my father get drunk.' This roused the father's feelings. He now prays for himself and family. 'Oh sir,' said his wife to Mr. K—, 'now we know what happiness is.'

From the Hampshire (Mass.) Gazette.

COCOA.

A Virginian, who has published, in the Richmond Inquirer, "Sketches of Caracas," in South America, describes the mode of cultivating cocoa (or cacao) in the valley of Caracas. The seeds are sown, and after the young trees have attained the height of 18 or 24 inches, they are transplanted into rows 12 or 15 feet apart, and plantain and other trees are planted in the same ground to shade them. The plantations are provided with ditches, and in dry seasons the ground is overflowed with water. The trees begin to bear in 4 years, but are not in full vigour until the 7th year. They are about as high as peach trees, and last near 50 years. The pods are from six to four inches in length, and three or four in diameter, and grow both on the trunk and branches. The trunk produces more than the branches, the pods growing so low, that they touch the ground. The cocoa is gathered every 15 or 20 days, and the pods which usually contain 15 or 30 nuts or grains, are opened by women; and the grains after being fermented in a heap, are dried in the sun till they are fit for the market. The trees yield from one to one and a half pounds each, and one man can manage 1000 trees.

Large quantities of cocoa are imported into the United States for the purpose of making chocolate. In the year 1823 a duty of two cents per pound was paid on 787,586 pounds.

Chocolate is said to be prepared in the following manner:—The cocoa is first roasted, then pounded in a mortar into a coarse powder, which is ground very fine on a stone, and heated, when it is put into flat moulds, in which it congeals and forms cakes. Sugar and various other ingredients are sometimes mixed with the cocoa. We believe that cocoa of the first quality commonly sells at 8 or 10 cents per pound more than "Welsh's" No. 1 chocolate. It may be inferred from this, that chocolate is composed in part of cocoa of inferior quality, or of some other cheap ingredients. The shells sold by the merchants are the husks that envelop the cocoa kernels.

The cocoa-nut-tree that grows in the island of the Pacific Ocean, and many other places, is entirely different from the cocoa tree described above. It attains the height of sixty feet; the leaves are 15 feet long; and a full grown nut contains about a pint of liquor. This tree affords meat, drink, cloth and oil.

GALVANISM.

A late New-York paper says.—We yesterday witnessed, at a lecture of Professor M'Neven on galvanism, a most extraordinary occurrence, and one worth recording.

A cat, previously strangled until life appeared extinct, was laid on the table. Its

neck was not dislocated, nor the animal heat sensibly diminished, but it was motionless and apparently lifeless. One of the wires leading from the poles of the battery was introduced into the rectum, the other repeatedly applied to the mouth. The cat was immediately thrown into violent convulsions, the eyes also opened and shut. In about one minute the animal stretched out its paw and began to respire; it soon breathed strongly, and in ten minutes walked about the room. From the complete success of this experiment we may justly infer, that were this powerful agent speedily applied in cases of suspended animation, the most happy results would ensue.

From the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.

NEW METHOD OF SPLITTING ROCKS.

Every practical man must be aware of the expense and waste of labour and of tools attending the ordinary mode of blasting rocks and large masses of stone, by gunpowder, either for building or clearing of rough ground. It was this expense, rendering it difficult for him to carry on his work at the contract price, which induced Mr. Mackenzie, the contractor of a road from Loch Ewe to Gairloch, to abandon the system of blasting, and to adopt, like another Hannibal, that of the simple application of fire. His method was never found to fail, and merely consisted in raising a fire of peat-turf, bushes of weeds, according to the character of the adjoining ground, on the surface of the stone to be split, which being secured at the margin by stones or turf, was kept in activity for five or six hours. At first, Mr. Mackenzie was in the habit of throwing water on the stone when the fire was extinguished, but this is not necessary, as he found the mere heating of the mass, in every instance, sufficient for opening and enlarging the fissures, so as to admit of a small wedge. This wedge is easily and expeditiously driven in, and the rock giving way in the direction of some of its natural cleavages, large slices are obtained, fit for the erecting of dykes or bridges.

CRUELTY TO CATTLE.

The New-England Farmer contains a letter from Mr. Peabody, of Salem, on the subject of a disease common among oxen, which is produced by a severe beating on the head, in a manner very intelligible to every one acquainted with the anatomy of these animals. "There is in each cheek bone of the ox, a large irregular cavity, above the range of the teeth, sufficiently capacious to contain half a pint.—The external portion of bone covering this cavity, is about two lines, or two tenths of an inch in thickness. The internal bones are, also, thin. This cavity, in a healthy state, is empty." A blow of no great violence may easily break the bone above this cavity, and a slow but fatal disease is the almost inevitable consequence. Even if the bone is only injured, the animal is in danger of suffering seriously from it. Swellings, tumours, &c. usually denote an injury in that part; and if they do not appear until two or three weeks after the blow has been inflicted, the probability is still greater that they will end fatally.

From the National Gazette.

Various cases have been tried of late, in our Courts, for breach of promise as to marriage. In some of them the frailty of the female is a prominent feature. We may rejoice when falsehood and seduction are heavily amerced; as we should, indeed, when delinquency of whatever kind is punished: but it is to be wished that no particular encouragement may be given to the multiplication of such cases, nor any particular triumph attached to the conduct and situation of the plaintiffs. A lady never shines on these occasions, however pitiable her original disappointment may seem; she who has fallen, and for whom redress is sought in this way, if entitled to compassion, is not an object of respect; and where there has been no sacrifice of virtue, there is still a violation of delicacy and an exposure before the world, very little enviable or exemplary. The woman of true refinement and pride, who is deserted, will rather seek relief only in the consciousness of her own faith and dignity; in the private sympathy and esteem of her friends, and in the circumstance of her escape from a union with one of recreant spirit and inconstant heart. She will dread and resist a public display of her wrongs or gratification of her resentments. As for the absolute victim of perjury, when she retains the principles of honour and religion, and the due sense of shame which is ever concomitant with mere weakness, she will be driven forth by no impulses of revenge, no hope of pecuniary retribution; no anger or cupidity of relatives:—her recourse will be to penitence and seclusion.

According to *Hall's Journal on Chili*, the working of the copper mines yields a handsome profit to the miner; the profits arising from the silver mines are uncertain and precarious, while the working of the gold mines proves a ruinous business to those who are engaged in it. One man was making a handsome fortune with his copper, till, in an unlucky moment, he assumed the direction of a gold mine, when he became impoverished, and eventually ruined.

Doctor Hare, of Philadelphia in 1802, invented a compound blow pipe. An experiment has lately been tried by Mr. Skidmore, who has found, that the heat from the flame of oxy hydrous gas issuing from it, when placed against the outside of a tinued iron cup filled with water, soon caused a burning of the metal, and eventually extended into the water, and burnt with energy, even when immersed in the liquid.

Paris.—There are in this city 520 Watch-makers, who employ about 2056 workmen, and produce annually 80,000 gold watches, 40,000 silver watches, and 15,000 clocks, the whole worth about 19,765,000 francs.

In the same city there are 30 tanneries, in which 300 workmen prepare every year at a medium, 45,000 ox hides, 4,000 cow hides, 8,000 horse hides, 60,000 calf skins, and employ in this operation 11,000,000 pounds of tan, 97,000 pounds of alum, 500 pounds of tallow, and the same quantity of salt. The produce of this branch of commerce, is estimated at 3,726,000 francs. The number of houses sold annually in Paris is about 4,200.

Of printing establishments, there are 80, occupying 3000 workmen, moving 600

presses, and employing yearly 8,750,000 francs. The royal printing office, which employs 80 presses, 500 workmen, and from 70 to 80,000 reams of paper, is not included in this estimate. Of the books printed annually in France, it is estimated that there are of sciences 20, politics 16, belles lettres and history 24.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

For March, 1825.

[Kept at the Columbian Office.]

Month.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Barometer.
S. R.	2 P.M.	S. R.	S. R.
1	38°	45°	S E 29.60
2	34	44	N E 29.40
3	35	47	N E 29.40
4	39.5	45.5	N E 29.60
5	39.5	50	N W 29.60
6	40	53	N W 29.60
7	35.5	53	N E 29.60
8	42	45	N W 29.60
9	43	54	N W 29.60
10	34	47	N E 29.60
11	33	47	N E 29.60
12	35	45	N E 29.60
13	44	49.5	N W 29.60
14	42	51	N W 29.60
15	39	62	N W 29.60
16	40	69	N W 29.60
17	39	66	N W 29.60
18	49.5	48	N W 29.60
19	39	69	N W 29.60
20	50	54	N W 29.60
21	51	81	N W 29.60
22	38	49.5	N E 29.60
23	32	60	N E 29.60
24	47.5	61.5	N E 29.60
25	51	63	N E 29.60
26	40	40.5	N E 29.60
27	39	54	N E 29.60
28	35	43	N W 29.60
29	30	47	N W 29.60
30	40	49	N W 29.60
31	53	63	N W 29.60

Thermometer: Greatest height, Least, Average.
Barometer: Greatest height, Least, Average.
College Hill, April 4, 1825. H. K. GREEN, Reporter.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

As an Assistant in the Rev. Mr. Peabody's Academy for Young Ladies, in New York, Virginia, a Lady who is well fitted to teach the French Language and singing. To one who offers satisfactory testimonials, a liberal salary will be given. Application, by letter, post paid, addressed to Mr. Peabody, will receive immediate attention. April 2—3t

THE

SEAMAN'S HYMN BOOK.

OR

A Collection of Sacred Songs.

FOR THE USE OF

MARINERS.

REV. NOAH DAVIS of Norfolk, Va. proposes to compile and publish a Book of this title, adapted, as much as possible, to the spiritual condition and wants of Seamen. One of this kind is greatly needed by the public worship is held for the benefit of the Mariners when "afar off at sea." It is therefore, that the work will be well received, not only by those for whom it is primarily designed, but by all who feel interested in the cause of piety among them. No pains will be spared to make it acceptable. It is to contain a large number of selections from the undertaking, before it can be printed, and as the profits will be devoted to the spread of the Gospel among Seamen, who subscribe, may thus aid that important cause. It will contain about two hundred hymns, printed on good paper and in a small type. The price of a single copy, including binding, will be 50, and in calf 60 cents. A person who will obtain ten subscribers, and forward the money, shall have a copy gratis.

March 26.

FIRST AMERICAN.

[STEREOTYPED QUARTO EDITION.]

Dr. Scott's Commentary.

W. W. WOODWARD has just published the First Volume of his Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans.

Rev. T. Scott's Family Bible.

The style in which it is presented to the public, must give them a high opinion of its quality. It is printed on a large page, and type, and on paper of excellent quality. All who have compared it with the European edition, from which it was printed, give the American copy the preference. The publisher has not only printed, but with the strictest attention, by the printer and publisher, he has endeavored to say, it is one of the most correct ever published in America. Subscribers are invited to send them away when they request gentlemen who hold subscriptions to forward the subscribers' names, and give directions for the mode of conveying their volumes, and in what binding they prefer. Volume 2 is in press, and will be expected in about four or five months. Subscribers will still be received at the rate of \$5 in sheep, and \$7 in calf.

P. S. Subscription papers are ready for persons who wish to avail themselves of the privilege, and in proportion for as many as are obtained.

W. W. W. will shortly publish his type edition of Buck's Dictionary, and improved edition of the Village School. He has just completed, in four octavo volumes, The Works of Josephus.

March 26.—3t

PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED.

AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Vol. IV.]

The Columbian Star, Published every Saturday, by the Authority of the National Convention, at the Columbian Office, North E Street, Washington.

JAMES D. KNOWLES.

Three dollars per annum, for obtaining five reams of paper, which shall be entitled to the Star. If he will himself pay for the payment, he shall be entitled to the Star gratis, so long as he continues on his list.

Communications intended for the Columbian Star, should be addressed to the Editor: Letters on business, as the Publisher.

Advertisements, by the square, preceding insertion, 25

Biography.

For the Columbian Star.

BARNABAS.

The proper name of this man, by a softer termination, is Barnabas. To the Apostles, after his conversion, the name of Barnabas was given, which Luke interprets, an appellation signifying a man of good character, and leading them on to the methods of persuasion, and eminent charity in the service of the poor saints. This name denotes the son of the Lord, as being a disciple, as being a servant, and prophetic of the tribulation of the tribe of Judah, and settled in Jerusalem. His parents finding him a promising genius and disposition, sent him to the school of Gamaliel, a circumstance which laid the foundation of his afterwards subsisting in the service of Jesus. The first notice that is taken of Barnabas, is in the writings of the great service he performed, by the sale of his lands, the avails of which he distributed, to be disposed of as he thought proper, among the followers of the Lord. Barnabas is represented as a man of a noble estate on this occasion, the most forward to create, and exhibit to others a model of charity and benevolence.

Barnabas now possessed considerable property in the church; for, according to Jerusalem, he was converted, and not by the brethren in former persecutions, added to the number of the disciples, and one that had been of him. Barnabas accompanied the Apostle to Peter at Antioch, and informed them of the conversion of the Gentiles, in which it was effected, four or five years after the conversion of the disciples. On account of Stephen's Gospel with such success, embraced Christians were desirous that some converts should come down from Antioch for this purpose. He rejoiced greatly, and exhorted them to their profession of Jesus. He himself a good man, full of faith, he was in great addition to the church. The field of labour was alone, he went to Antioch, and was by him accompanied, and assisted in the society of the converts. The converts were abundant, and the disciples, who were denominated among the Jews, were first in Antioch. Agabus, a prophet, had notice, that there would be a famine throughout the Roman Empire, and the Christians of Antioch, sent assistance to the brethren in Jerusalem, and made contributions, and for the hands of Barnabas and others, remaining some time at